

THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

Child Who Loiters Not Dependable

Youngsters Should Be Taught Promptness and That Time Is Important When Sent on Any Errand—Neglect to Insist on This May Develop Traits of Indolence.

By LAURA CLAWSON.

"COME, dear, bring the doll carriage in. Mother will hold open the screen door." Elsie's eyes were fixed upon her mother at that instant, so that she could be no doubt that she had the command to do so. But it must have been five minutes at least before she heard the door close, and I know what the process of getting that child indoors had been.

Life is not disordered, but she loiters fearfully. If she is sent on an errand, she stops to chat with playmates, and this matter of not coming into the house when she is told is one for which her mother has reprimanded her.

This fault betokens a growing habit of indolence, not so much of body as of mind, and if not corrected, is apt to become a handicap in after years.

Promptness Great Virtue. Promptness is one of the seven virtues, and once lost it is perhaps the most difficult of all to regain.

For it is such an unconscious fault, Elsie knows perfectly well that she is headed toward her destination, that she fully intends to get there, in fact, in the process of doing just what she set out to do.

One of the most useful correctives for this is to impress a child with the value of time, that precious time once lost never returns, and that a very practical way, especially when the child is given to loitering in sent on an errand, is to tell him the time after upon which he can be told just how much time he has probably wasted.

With a reasonable child this often works the change, and if further discipline is needed, a small part of his playtime can be given to him to accomplish what he has set out to do.

Whatever method is employed it is of the utmost importance that the habit be broken up.

Loitering Child Annoys. A dependable child is a joy, a child who loiters on errands never counts on. With the best intentions in the world he may set out on an errand, may start with alacrity to obey a command, but get sidetracked at the very time when perhaps a matter of importance depends on his carrying out the instruction given to the very last.

In these days of heavy traffic when there are dangers lurking at every street crossing for the person who is not mentally alert, the loitering child is a menace to the safety of the child who loiters which should be comprehended by parents.

For the loitering child is the headless child in many cases, and street accidents to children seldom happen to a child who is not mentally alert, and a child who is not mentally alert is a child who is not mentally alert.

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Mother Also Needs a Rest

By SOPHIE IKENE LOEB.

YOUNG man writes as follows: "There are a great many mothers in this city who have raised a large family and who have had a hard struggle for many years, and in some cases where there are younger children they will have it hard for a few years more."

"These mothers work hard year in and year out without taking a vacation, and although in many cases their children are even willing to bear the expenses of such a trip, the mothers seem to think that they cannot be got along without. This is a mistaken idea in a way, because, if, as often happens, the mother is taken ill or passes to her reward in the next world, her family manages to get along without her."

"The state of facts in my own home are as I have set forth above. The morning as I rode in the subway with a friend of mine, I asked her how her mother was feeling and she said, 'Not very well.'"

Won't Take Vacation. "She said 'No' (meaning her family) have been trying to get a vacation for a vacation, but she simply won't go because she thinks we can't get along without her. This is a mistaken idea in a way, because, if, as often happens, the mother is taken ill or passes to her reward in the next world, her family manages to get along without her."

There is value in this young man's statement, and it is a fact that many mothers get into a rut—the rut of mother-importance.

They have gone along for a long time, seeing to every little thing, so that the very idea of leaving is appalling to them. They are afraid that things will go wrong, and that they will be left alone, and that they will be left alone.

She thinks she is looking ahead for her family by not taking the vacation that she ought to have when she returns, but she is only making a mistake.

Except where there are very small children, a mother should take a vacation just as any other member of the family. There is a considerable lesson to be learned from the mother bird.

She does not leave her nest when she is alone, but she does leave her nest when she is alone, and she does leave her nest when she is alone.

She teaches them by her example, and she teaches them by her example, and she teaches them by her example, and she teaches them by her example.

It is all folly for a mother to think that everything will go wrong when she leaves, and suppose a few minor matters should arise when she is gone, the children will probably go on just the same and things will be adjusted.

Not a Day Off in 18 Years. I know a mother who had never had a vacation for eighteen years, and the children were well brought up, and she was a very good mother, but she had a perfect horror of how the household duties would proceed when she was gone.

Finally this woman did go away to visit some relatives and had a very good time, and, strange to say, she had a much better time when she returned, since these children realized for the first time what it meant to get on without her.

Where before they had taken her work as a matter of course, and, therefore, placed little value on it, they realized during the time she was gone how necessary she was to their well-being, and what a difference it made in everything when she was gone.

Purple, Cerise and Stone Blue So Runs the Color Scafe for Hats

Black Is Quite Submerged By Gay Embroideries of Wool or Chenille, or By Huge Buckles That Make the Effect Anything But Solemn—Colored Hats Are In High Favor.

The First Hats Were Purple, We Are Now In the Throes of Cerise, and New York Promises the Invasion of Stone Blue in the Near Future—Cerise and Blue Often Combined.

At first it seemed as though every woman in Washington would be coerced into buying a purple hat this fall. The shop windows showed nothing but millinery of this color, in various velvets, hatters' plushes and velour felts.

Now has come another invasion, and ruby and cerise hats are prominently featured in all the stores. New York hints that still another color is to add complexity to our choice—stone blue, a dull Copenhagen shade.

Time was when a winter hat meant black inevitably—now black has been shoved into the background for the nonce. If it appears at all, it is so embroidered and bedizened and decked with buckles that its erstwhile air of solemnity is quite lost.

One of the newest hats combines the sailor and tam o' shanter shapes. That is, the crown is reminiscent of the Scotch John Gilpin, while the brim follows sailor lines.

The aforesaid crown is of cerise panne velvet, gathered in tucks about the sides and flaring out loosely at the top in a way that softens the severity of the plainly made brim. An ornament of jet marks the front of the hat.

The under brim is of Alice blue panne velvet, embroidered in black conventional designs. The deep cape collar is of ermine, trimmed with a narrow stole of kolinsky, a fur resembling skunk.

Manners must adorn knowledge and smooth its way through the world.—Chesterfield.

If wisdom be not our guide in the journey of life, it is more than probable that self-conceit will take its place.—Dilwyn.



Hat of Panné Velvet, With a Tam o' Shanter Crown and a Sailor Brim. The Upper Part Is of Cerise Velvet, the Under Brim of Alice Blue. The Ornament Is of Jet and the Embroidery Black. The Cape Is of Ermine and Kolinsky.

News Items and Notes of Club Activities

MRS. J. J. LOCHER, by her own request, has been transferred from the chairmanship of public health to that of the department of motion pictures in the District Federation of Women's Clubs.

The opening meeting of the Petworth Women's Club will be held this evening, at the Petworth M. E. Church. The year books are now ready for distribution.

Baking Soda Uses. There are numerous uses to which baking soda can be put, apart from the accustomed and legitimate ones of cake and bread making. First of all, it is an excellent family remedy for acids.

When milk is on the point of turning sour, a pinch of baking soda dropped in will restore it to its natural sweetness. A thick paste made of soda and water is excellent for cleaning glasses in which milk, ice cream, or other greasy substance has been standing or even when the fingers are dipped in water, then in dry soda and the greasy part of the glass is rubbed around with them, the marks will quickly disappear and the glass be made bright.

Lamp chimneys treated in the same way will shine like crystal, while if a lamp burner is boiled for half an hour in soda and water it will cause the lamp to burn with renewed brilliancy. Soda is also excellent to clean silverware. Make it into a thin paste and rub briskly, then wash in hot water.

The only failure a man ought to fear is failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be best.—George Eliot.

MAKING A HIT By ALMA WOODWARD.

SCENE: Any flat, about this time of year. (The faint blue-gray of early dawn is creeping in at the window. A small alarm clock, whose shrill summons is not big enough to be imperative, and yet too small to be ignored, sounds an irritating call. Mrs. A. jumps up decisively.)

M. A. (getting under the pillow)—Aw, shut that thing off! What's the matter? You must 'a' made a mistake setting it.

Mrs. A. (energetically)—No, I didn't at all. This is the morning that the painters are coming, so we have to finish breakfast by 7:30. Now, it may take a little extra energy to get up, dear, but you'll feel splendid when you realize that you've really accomplished it. Shall I let you bath run?

Mr. A. (unappreciative)—No, I'm dead to the world. I'd like to see any painter and papers run me out of bed. Mrs. A. (wheeling)—Lissen, Freddie, you know what I'd like to see to me to have the flat infested with those people, but we have to have everything clean and clear for the winter, and you don't want to add to my nervousness by blocking things, do you?

Plans have been completed for a Petworth Community Carnival to be given by the Petworth Women's Club in the public school yard, Eighth and Shepherd streets, Friday, Saturday evening, September 8, and 9. Dancing and fortune telling will be the special features. There will also be ice cream, home-made cakes and candy, tables of parcel post packages and attractive fancy articles, and a country store. Carnival caps will be distributed among the guests the first evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the club work which is largely philanthropic.

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Stories of Stories

THE JAR OF OLIVES. From the Arabic.

IF HOWAJA was a merchant of Bagdad. Being commanded in a vision to make the pilgrimage to the Prophet's Shrine, at the holy city of Mecca, he sold his shop and his goods.

First setting aside enough money for the journey, he changed what was left of his savings into 1,000 gold pieces of highest value, that this princely sum might support him on his return and for the remainder of his life.

Now Ali Howaja was sore troubled as to the best way to keep this hoard safe until he should come again to Bagdad. And, at last, he hit upon what seemed to him a wise plan.

He placed the gold pieces in the bottom of a huge jar, and he filled the jar with olives, and fastened a cover upon it. Then he took the great jar to Abou Nasif, a fellow-merchant and his dearest friend. And Ali Howaja said to Abou Nasif:

"I pray you, brother, let me place this jar of delicious Asafiri olives in your storehouse, that I may refresh myself with the contents, upon my return. As the olives are of a good flavor, as I desire a feast of them when I come back, pray, swear to me that they shall not be disturbed in my absence."

Abou Nasif, who was a good oath, and he bade Ali Howaja place the jar himself in the storehouse.

Then Ali Howaja made the sacred Mecca pilgrimage, which every true believer must perform at least once in a lifetime. If he would earn the title of pious, and the certainty of Paradise. And, after he had completed the pilgrimage, he journeyed hither and thither, for his own pleasure and profit, for seven long years—to Cairo, to Jerusalem, to Damascus, to Aleppo—and at last he made his way back to the home of his fathers in Bagdad.

For more than six years Abou Nasif had taken no thought of the olive jar in his keeping, but when he was seven years have come hither during these seven years he had not been opened to see it one day in his storehouse. He had opened it to learn if the olives were still fresh, and he found them with mold. Fitting the jar to see if those near the bottom were fresher, he came upon the thousand pieces of gold. And, believing that the jar had been opened, he was sorely vexed, and he swore that he would never again have come hither during these seven years he had not been opened to see it one day in his storehouse.

Soon thereafter Ali Howaja arrived at Bagdad, and he went to the storehouse of Abou Nasif and bore away the treasure jar. But when he found the gold pieces, he was sorely vexed, and he swore that he would never again have come hither during these seven years he had not been opened to see it one day in his storehouse.

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How You Can Reduce On A Simple Diet

IF you ever have to struggle with obesity, that ancient problem which comes to so many men and women when the half-way milestone of life is reached, remember, it is not exercise, diet, medicine, baths or what not that counts. It's all in what you eat. Certain foods produce fat, and it is upon these "carbonaceous" or "carbon-hydrate" foods—starches, sugars and oils—that the obese lessons of humanity feed. The pathway leading to avoidpools is strewn with pastries, sweets, corn products, butter, gravies, potatoes, pork, soup, dried beans, lentils, milk, cream, cheese, olive oil, puddings, candies, wines, beers and ales. This is the road only for the lean, lanky and loose-jointed to follow.

You, Miss, Mrs. or Mr. Adipose, should observe the following simple rules, if you wish to get rid of your surplus weight: Don't sleep too much; don't overeat, even of lean dishes; don't eat unless you are hungry; don't drink with your meals; don't drink alcoholic beverages; don't eat bread, except gluten bread, toasted, and this in moderation.

In about three months after you begin this diet you should lose 20 or 25 pounds of fat. Records show that the person loses two pounds a week after the first three weeks.

Your menus must consist of foods properly balanced and arranged for the different seasons of the year. When the reduction has reached the desired weight the diet may be abandoned, but many of those who have dieted thus refuse to go back to the old habit of overeating.

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Answers to Health Questions

A. M. M.—What will make my finger nails grow? The finger nails on healthy people grow at about the rate of one-quarter inch a month. Any faster rate than this would cause inconvenience. Any slower rate is due to some trouble in the general health. Faulty food, the wrong kind of food and loss of sleep may also be guilty.

L. G.—What will save hair which is falling out? Alopecia or falling hair is from many causes. A large number of cases come from fevers, colds and illnesses that are not permanent. Apply some of the following to the scalp about three times a week: Quinine, 1 dram; phillipsine, 2½ grains; salicylic acid, 15 grains; lanolin, ¼ ounce; petrolatum, ¼ ounce.

A. B. C.—Suggest a successful wart remover. First find where the warts come from or how they are kept going. Remove the cause and then apply salicylic acid in the form of a plaster on the follicle. Use a dram to the plaster on the follicle. This often uproots the warts.

J. C. C.—What can be done for eczema which itches, becomes red and forms scales? Both internal as well as local causes act. Meats, seasonings, alcohol, beer, hot foods and hot drinks are not good for the patient. Try this salve on the parts and keep it there as much as possible.

P. D. Q.—Please tell me what to do for breaking out on the face resembling boils. Boils are bacterial infections of the skin or membranes larger than pimples, and smaller than carbuncles. Mercury of ammonia ointment, some times cures mild ones. Shave all the hair in the neighborhood of the boils. Apply a cloth wet with hot boracic acid water to bring them to a head. Often a drop of carbolic acid on a bit of cotton will empty them. Then amputated mercury ointment does the rest.

G. T.—Please tell me what to do to remove pimples from my face. A acne or pimples are little localized infections in the skin due in part to sweat, the greasy character of the face or other tissues resulting from the kind of food eaten and the personal habits. They may also be due to the germs which lodge in the pores of the skin. Sometimes powdered sulphur is a good treatment, at other times ammoniated mercury ointment may help. Never use both remedies at the same time.

Cleaning White Kid. To clean white kid gloves in a hurry, scrub them with a mixture of powdered alum and fuller's earth. Brush off, and sprinkle them with whiting.

Resinol first aid for skin troubles

"Will Resinol Ointment really stop this dreadful itching and clear my eczema away?" "Madam, if you only knew as much about Resinol as doctors do, how safe it is to use, how promptly it acts—you would not doubt, you would use it at once. Usually it stops itching immediately and soon removes every bit of eruption."

Resinol Ointment is so nearly frictionless that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. P-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

RECIPES

Barley and Cucumber Soup.
1 quart of water.
3 ounces of cream of barley.
1 gill of cold milk.
1 cucumber.

Seasoning to taste.
To every quart of liquid use two ounces cream of barley. If whole barley is used soak three ounces for six hours and then boil it for two hours and pass it through a sieve. The cream of barley or barley flour is diluted with one gill of cold milk and poured into the boiling liquid. Keep stirring all the time until the soup boils again. Add to this the ends of a cucumber, cut and add to the soup. Boil for five minutes. Then strain, cut the cooked cucumber for garnish into dice, and put it into the soup. The soup should be served cold. The soup helps to lighten the stomach, and the soup is refreshing. This cream soup can be used cold, for which purpose only half the amount of barley indicated should be put in.

Mold of Poultry or Game.
6 ounces of minced poultry or game.
1 gill of brown sauce.
1 tablespoon of bread crumbs.
1 egg.
Chopped tongue and mushrooms.
Brown sauce.
Wine and red currant jelly.

Well grease eight small moulds, and sprinkle four with the chopped tongue and four with the mushroom. Mix the other ingredients well together, season it and fill the lined moulds. Cover with greased paper and steam for fifteen to twenty minutes. Serve with brown sauce, flavored with red currant jelly and a little wine.

Prune Dessert.
½ cup of rice.
1 pound of prunes.
½ cup of sugar.
1 lemon.

Soak one half cup of rice over night in the morning drain and let boil with a cup of water; to this add one pound of prunes, boil until tender and when quite soft and not too thick add one half cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Boil again for about one half hour and then serve hot or cold. If preferred cold, add whipped cream.

Mecca Chocolate Filling.
½ pound of powdered sugar.
2 tablespoons of chocolate or powdered cocoa.
2 tablespoons of powdered coffee.
2 tablespoons of liquid coffee.
1 tablespoon of vanilla.
The above ingredients must be beaten together until creamy. The quantity made will be enough to make a three-layer filling.

Times Pattern Service

IN the apron illustrated here—a model to slip on over the head—the yoke at back and front gives a good effect. Having sleeves, the garment is all the more wearable and desirable one for the summer, for no frock is needed underneath. The upper edges of the front and back are gathered to the yokes; a pocket at either front side, finished with wash braid, adds to the good features of the garment.

The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material and 3¼ yards braid.

To obtain this pattern fill out the coupon and enclose 10 cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, Washington Times, Munsey Building, D. C.

The Washington Times guarantees the delivery of all patterns sent through this service. No patterns can be obtained in person.

One week is needed for the filling of pattern orders. If patterns do not come within that time, notify this office for adjustment.



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